THE

# North-China Herald.

Vol. III., N°. 124. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1852. Price, Drs. 15 ℔ Annum.

## INTIMATIONS.

### NOTICE.

ALL claims against the Insolvent Estate of WELLINGTON EMERY AYER, not presented to the undersigned on or before the *20th December next*, will not be included in the Scheme of Division.

P. LOUREIRO, Jr., *Assistant U. S. Consulate*, } *Assignee.*

United States Consulate,
Shanghae, 13th November, 1852.

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed *Assignees* of the Estate of the late Firms of WOLCOTT, BATES & Co., of *Shanghae* and *Canton*, hereby give notice to all parties indebted to said Estate, to make payment, and to all parties having claims thereon, to present the same (duly proven or certified,) for adjustment, without delay. The undersigned are alone authorized to complete the settlement of any outstanding business of the late Firms

E. CUNNINGHAM, *U. S. Actg. Vice-Consul*,
A. G. DALLAS,
A. BOWMAN,
} *Assignees of the Estate of Wolcott, Bates & Co.*

Shanghae, 24th August, 1852.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby give Notice that the Business hitherto conducted by them in Canton will from this date be carried on at Shanghae.

DALLAS & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1852.

### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER FREDERICK CROOM, in our Firm here and at *Canton*, ceased on *the 30th April last.*

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghae, 27th October, 1852.

### NOTICE.

MESSRS. R. A. & L. TARMAHOMED, are authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

CASSAMBHOY NATHABHOY & Co.

Shanghai, 15th October, 1852.

### NOTICE.

MESSRS. EZEKIEL SHELLIM and SOLOMON DAVID, are admitted Partners in our Firm at Shanghai from this date.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Canton, 6th September, 1852.

## INSURANCES.

### MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

| | *Sea Risk.* Drs. | *Harbour Risk.* Drs. |
|---|---|---|
| *Canton Insurance Office*, | 100,000 | 200,000 |
| *Triton Insurance Company*, | 70,000 | 100,000 |
| *Bombay Insurance Society*, | 40,000 | 50,000 |
| *Bengal Insurance Society*, | 40,000 | 12,000 |
| *Reliance Marine Insurance Office*, | 25,000 | .. |

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents in Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

### ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents in Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

### THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

*(Established 1843.)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong*,
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES; *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

## INSURANCES.

### GLOBE INSURANCE,

CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

*Directors.*

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.

WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,

AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

*The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.*

### *CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.*

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae* as follows, namely—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other incombustible material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others. Rate of Premium, ¾ °/ₒ per annum.

And on the contents of such Buildings. Rate of Premium, 1 °/ₒ per annum.

Policies for Six Months are charged Three-fourths:—and for Three Months, one-half of the annual Rates.

Ten Thousand Pounds Sterling may be Insured on one Risk.

A Building and its contents form one Risk.—Thus,—The above Sum may be insured either on a Building alone, or the contents alone, or conjointly on both.

No Policy will be considered *in force* until the Premium be actually paid.

Full particulars of the Risk to be undertaken are required to be given, and any deviation from the terms and tenor of the Policy, unless duly authorized by the Company and endorsed on the Policy, will render the Insurance void.

DIROM, GRAY & Co. *Agents at Shanghae.*

### ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co., *Agents for Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

### EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

*26 Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

### THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

*Trustees.*

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

### MARINE INSURANCE.

*HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.*

*Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.*

SECRETARIES:

Messrs. LINDSAY & Co., *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

### HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

## INSURANCES.

### SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

*Managers,*

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co., *Agents in China.*

China, August 1852.

### EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

## FOR SALE.

### ON SALE EX *COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD.*

BASS' BEER in Hhds. by RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghai, 1st November, 1852.

### FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

### FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled ALE and STOUT from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 18th October, 1852.

### PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

### ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; CHAMPAGNE; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

### FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

### FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned SODA-WATER and LEMONADE.

SODA-WATER, 75 Cents per dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 Dollar Do.

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of 1 dollar per dozen—if not returned within one month.

JOHN MILLER.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1852.

### FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by BROADWOOD, London,—price Drs. 150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Shanghai, 30th June, 1852.

### EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

### JUST RECEIVED & ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

AN assortment of Ladies' BONNETS and Fancy Boys' CAPS, with many other Articles for Ladies' use.

Also, Gentlemen's Black and White BEAVER HATS; a large assortment of English & French PERFUMERY, COMBS, BRUSHES, &c., &c.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghai, 19th November, 1852.

## FOR SALE.

### P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
*SHANGHAE,*
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

### GREAT EXHIBITION

OF THE

*INDUSTRY OF THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND*

AT THE

ROYAL CLAN TARTAN WAREHOUSE.

THE undersigned respectfully beg to offer the undermentioned fine assortment of WINTER GOODS suitable for the approaching Season. These Goods have been carefully selected from the celebrated and well known firm of DONALD McDOUGAL, to whom several prizes were awarded at the Exhibition, and are assorted in quality and patterns to suit purchasers. All the TWEEDS and TARTANS, &c., are of the *newest fashion*, and will be disposed of at a *small profit.*—

Black & Blue Tweeds; Scotch Tweeds; Black and White Merino; Fancy and Checked Merino; Tartans; Tartan Vest Pieces; Tartan Plaids; Tartan Shawls; Royal and Glengarry Wrappers; Gentlemen's Plaids; Royal Dresses; White and Coloured Shetland Shawls; Youth's Blue and White Hose; Ladies' White Hose; Gentlemen's Blue, White, and Woollen Foster Socks; White Ribbed Shetland Hose; Long Stockings; Ladies' Fine Lamb's Wool Hose; Men's Lamb's Wool, Cashmere, & Gauze Shirts; Gentlemen's Drawers & Cashmere Drawers; Youth's Cashmere Gloves; Men's Cashmere, Wool, Linen, & Cloth Gloves; Ladies' White Knitted Gloves; Gentlemen's Checked, Silk, and Fancy Tie Handkerchiefs; Black Satin Dress Stocks; Black Silk, Satin, and Silk Ties; Gentlemen's Black Watered Silk Ties; Tartan Merino Scarfs; Light and Dark Tweed Great Coats; Tweed Highland Cloaks; Gentlemen's Sanquhar & Drawers Shirts; Blue Kilmarnock Bonnets; Do. do. do., (Trimmed); Drab Kilmarnock Bonnets; Do. do. do., (Trimmed); Blue Silk Lined and White Lined Kilmarnock Bonnets; Tweed Caps; Shetland Comforters and Cuffs; Brown Shetland Mitts and Gloves; White and Grey Shetland Gloves; Brown Gloves; Drab and Cashmere Knitted Gloves; Drab Wool and Ringwood do.; Black and White Wool do.; Girls' Vienna do.; and Ladies' Dark Cashmere do.; Grey Shetland and Shetland Socks; Superfine, Brown, Marled and White Shetland do.; Black and White do. do.; Mottled Merino do.; Sheet & Fine Wool do.; Dark-Grey Ribbed do.; Lamb's Wool Blue do.; Dark-Grey and Fancy do.; Plain Brown and Vecuna do.; Men's Lamb's Wool and Fancy do.; Ribbed and Fancy Wool do.; Stout do.; Heather & Sanquhar Garlock do.; Heather and Tartan Hose; Fancy Shetland Cravats; Night Caps; Broad Blue Trimmed Bonnets; Men's Long Ribbed Hose; Blankets, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO,

Ex *ABERGELDIE.*

Fine Clasp Nails; Flat Points; Clout & Scupper Nails; Copper and Iron Tacks; Whitehouse's Best Iron Hooks and Hinges; Copper Bell Wire; Brass Screws; Nettlefold's Screws; Patent Cast Butts; Young's Patent Mortice, Carpenter's Hall Door, Brass Cupboard Large, Chest and Desk, Carpenter's Patent 3 Bolt Wire Locks; Police Handcuffs; Thick Pinned Brass Pad; Bramah's and Barron's Brass Pad Locks; Bell's Turned Edges Wire Clappers and Lacquered; Brass Cupboard, Chest and Desk small Locks; Ward Tumbler Brass Pad; Rim Locks Patent Spindles; Screw Handle Ship Scrapers; Step and Odd Ward; Spring Double Staple Brass Strikers; Brass Hooks; Brass Head Screws; Porcelain Finger Plates; Driving, Sender, Pillar and Mortice Cranks; Carriages; Bell Springs to Suit; Purchase Cranks; Bell Slides; Levers; Outside Quadrant Pulls; Sunk Pulls; Copper Boat Nails, &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Ex *OXNARD*, FROM MANILA.

A very Superior Invoice of Patent Manila Rope, from 4½ to 1 Inch; Manila Coffee and Chocolate.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

### JUST RECEIVED AND NOW ON SALE

SHOT of assorted numbers, at Drs. 2.25 per Bag; Best Sporting Gunpowder, at 50 cents per Canister; Eley's Improved Patent Royal Shot Cartridges assorted gage and number, at Drs. 1.75 per 6 doz.; A few Kegs of Superior Butter; Haxhall Flour in Barrel; Bloom Raisins in Half-Boxes; Zante Currant in Jars; Graham's Water and Soda Crackers; Fine assorted Reading Biscuits; Superior Highland Whiskey; Old Jamaica Rum, three-years in Bottle. Port and Sherry; Ale and Beer assorted Brands; Old Tom; and Genuine Hollands Gin; Real Curry Powder; Chutney and Cayenne Pepper; Also a large variety of Sundry Goods.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, October 7th, 1852.

## PUBLIC SALES.

### FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

*ON THE 21st FEBRUARY*, 1853,
UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by Messrs. SMITH, KING & Co., comprising a Dwelling house containing 10 rooms, with extensive out-houses and Green-house, one Godown 120 feet by 100 feet and one Godown 100 feet by 30 feet, all situated on Lots 26 and 26 (A), on the Consular plan and containing 13 mow 5 fun 8 le 8 haou. The property is bounded by a wall on 3 sides, and a creek on the South, is in excellent repair, and possession can be given on 1st July next. For particulars apply on the premises.

Shanghai, 26th November, 1852.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### J. LOCKHART & Co.,

BUTCHERS,
*Shanghai.*

BEG to inform their friends, and the Foreign Community of Shanghai, that they have on hand a fine fat STALL-FED DEER, to be killed *ten days before* CHRISTMAS, and Gentlemen desirous of purchasing, will please give their order *twelve days before* CHRISTMAS, the DEER to be seen alive by applying to the above. Also on hand fine fat STALL-FED BEEF and MUTTON.

Shanghai, 2d December, 1852.

### SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D.
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D.
} *Medical Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

### COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

*SHANGHAE,*

SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE "VICTORIA HOTEL,"

IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE *Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.*

BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

### CHAs. M. DONALDSON,

*SHIP PROVISIONER,*
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.

VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

### R. MEREDITH,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHANGHAE.

*N.B.*—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

### JAMES WENDLER,

SAIL-MAKER,—*POO-TUNG.*

BEGS leave most respectfully to intimate to Commanders and Owners of Ships resorting to this port, that he opened his Sail-loft last July, and he trusts by his continued assiduity and attention to business, to merit the patronage which has already been so generously bestowed on him, and from his thorough knowledge in Sail-making he is confident he can give every satisfaction.

November 19th, 1852.

### B. F. WHITAKER,

BEGS to announce that he has commenced business as a SAIL-MAKER on board the Hulk *WILLIAM THE IVth.* Any order for making New or Repairing Sails, will be promptly attended to, and executed on the most reasonable terms.

Hulk *William the IVth*,
Shanghae, 24th November, 1852.

### COOPER & BOAT-BUILDER.

PETER GOUGON, *Cooper*, and J. LESEPT, *Carpenter*, have this day associated themselves to carry on the COOPER and BOAT-BUILDING BUSINESS, their Establishment is within Messrs. PURVIS & Co.'s premises, and any order that may be intrusted to them they will do their utmost to render themselves worthy of the Public Patronage.

PETER GOUGON,—*Cooper.*
J. LESEPT,—*Carpenter.*

Shanghai, July 15th, 1852.

### H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

*N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.*

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

### SILK!—SATIN!—EMBROIDERY!

THE MOST EXTENSIVE SELECTION EVER KNOWN IN SHANGHAE.

茂道號

"MAE-TANG-HAOU,"

*How Kah-pang Pih-siu*, West Side.

HAS constantly on view a choice collection of several hundred patterns in SATINS, SILKS, PONGEES, CRAPES, GAUZES, and FANS, to which novelties in the most approved designs are continually added.

Also a most extensive assortment of the richest Embroidery from the Celebrated District of *Woosein*, consisting of APRONS, RETICULES, SCARFS, SHAWLS, TABLE-CLOTHS, SETTEES, COVERLETS, CAPS, VESTS, FIGURED SATINS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SARCENETS, PRINTED PONGEES, &c., which cannot be surpassed in brilliancy, finish, or elegance of design, to order if required.

Orders taken for FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE of every kind, &c.

Parties about to send presents home, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment as affording the best means of procuring a good investment at moderate prices.

*N.B.*—Purchasers for exportation will pay their own duties.

Shanghae, 1st October, 1852.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY,
CITY OF WASHINGTON, D.C.,

AARON HAIGHT PALMER,
*Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, Director.*

THIS establishment was founded under the immediate auspices of leading Senators, and Members of Congress for the prosecution and recovery of Claims on the United States, before Congress, the Executive Departments, and Boards of Commissioners sitting in Washington;—Settlement of accounts with the Executive Departments, and obtaining the remission of Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures, for alleged violations of the Revenue, or other Laws of the U.S.;—Recovery of Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States and Foreign Countries;—Investments in U.S. and State Securities, Collections generally, Remittances to any part of Europe, and other money business;—Purchase of Government lands for Foreign Emigrants, &c. It has efficient and reliable correspondents in the several States and Territories of the Union, and arrangements are in progress to establish Sub-agencies in the principal commercial cities thereof.—Prompt and faithful attention will be given by the undersigned to all business confided to the Agency. He is solely authorized to settle the concerns of the late firm of PALMER & SNETHEN. Letters must be post paid.

Office, opposite the Treasury Department.

AARON H. PALMER,
*Willard's Hotel.*

Washington, June 3rd, 1852.

LAW AND AGENCY NOTICE.

WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN,

CONTINUES to practice Law in the United States Supreme Court sitting in Washington; to prosecute Claims and settle Accounts against, and to procure Letters Patent for Inventions from the Government of the United States; to collect Bills of Exchange, Debts, Dividends on Stocks, Legacies and Inheritances in any part of the United States and in the adjacent British Possessions; to make Investments of Funds in the United States and State Stocks, and on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate, and to negociate the purchase and sale of Foreign Loans and Patent-rights, and Public and Private Lands, in any State of the Union; and to attend to any Law or Agency business confided to his care. Reliable information given in reply to inquiries of persons, desirous of emigrating to the United States.

☞ Communications in any of the languages of Europe, addressed to W. G. SNETHEN, 5 Carrol Place, Capitol Hill, Washington, United States, will meet with prompt attention.

N. C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

NOW READY.

A NEW TEA TABLE just out from 5s. to 6s. and Taels 6-60. price Dr. 1 each, on card or paper.

ALSO,

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.
PROTESTS, English and American.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
BILLS OF LADING, per Steamer and Ship.
And a variety of Printed forms in daily use.

PUBLICATIONS ON HAND,

REVIEW OF TRADE, 1850-51.
NAVIGATION OF YANG-TSZE-KEANG, Second Edition, by WALTER MACFARLANE, Esq.
REMARKS ON RENDERING THE CHINESE WORD *MAN*, "BARBARIAN."

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they may be too late for the same week's issue.

NOTICE.

JOB-PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.—

VIZ:

Circulars; Notes; Cards; Policies; Manifests; Price Currents; Receipts; Deposit Notes; Boat Notes; Bills of Lading; Bills of Exchange; Bill Heads; Auction Bills; Diaries; Daily Sales; Comprador Books, and Cheques; Circular Address-Wrappers; Pigeon-hole Headings; Letters of Hypothecation; Tariffs; Wills; and every form of Document used in Official or Mercantile Establishments.

Also, Books and Papers, ruled and neatly bound to order.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, December 11, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
*Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

BIRTH.—On the 9th instant, at Shanghae, the Wife of the Rev. R. Nelson, of a Son.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| England, | Sept. 24. | Manila, | Oct. 27. |
| Madras, | Oct. 13. | Sydney, | Oct. 2. |
| Bombay, | Oct. 16. | New Zealand, | June 25. |
| Calcutta, | Oct. 16. | Amoy, | Oct. 26. |
| Colombo, | Oct. 23. | Hongkong, | Nov. 20. |
| Galle, | Oct. 23. | Ningpo, | Nov. 13. |
| Penang, | Oct. 23. | New York, | Sept. 8. |
| Singapore, | Oct. 29. | Boston, | Sept. 7. |
| Batavia, | Sept. 25. | San Francisco, | Oct. 12. |

We have received through the courtesy of Captain Smith, by the Ship *Messenger*, the *San Francisco Herald* to 13th October, much excitement had prevailed on account of the collector at San Francisco being prohibited receiving assayed and stamped ingots of gold in payment of Custom-house dues. A public meeting of Merchants had been called and the difficulty is at present arranged by the Merchants' undertaking to indemnify the collector for receiving them.

We give a few extracts.

ON Wednesday last, a meeting of the Shareholders in the proposed New Park was held, at which H. H. Kennedy, Esq. having been called to the chair, the Committee made their report and handed in the accounts, which having been passed; a new Committee was appointed to adopt such measures for ultimately carrying out the views of the Shareholders, as should seem to them fit.

ON Thursday last the recently erected Church Missionary School was opened. The Rev. T. McClatchie addressed the Chinese Teachers and Scholars, and the Chaplain addressed the Foreigners present, explaining the objects and plans of the Institution. We were much pleased with all we saw and heard, and trust the Divine blessing will rest on this effort to impart the Knowledge of Christianity to the youth of this place. We have been requested to publish the accounts of the Donations and expenditure for building and furnishing the school premises. It will be seen that the former have not equalled the latter by 500 dollars. We understand 30 dollars per annum will suffice to defray the expences of board, lodging, clothing and educating one boy. We hope many of our readers will take this hint and enrol themselves as annual subscribers in support of this good institution.

We have recently been favoured with the loan of "The life of Taou-kwang, late emperor of China:—with memoirs of the Court of Peking; &c. &c. &c.,—by the late Rev. Charles Gutzlaff. Its talented, eccentric author died whilst it was passing through the press. The work has had, however, the benefit of revision by Sir George Staunton.

It embraces notices of Keenlung, and Keaking, father and grandfather of Taou-kwang, the principal events of Keaking's reign, and the stirring series of events, (now pretty familiar to most readers through the numerous works that have treated of the late war,) that led to our occupation of Shanghae and the other ports, and the cession of Hongkong. The work, a single octavo volume, concludes with a short notice of the present Emperor Hienfung. It is written in an easy, agreeable style, and embraces most interesting matter. We give in our first notice, some account of Taou-kwang, and his predecessors.

THE Tehuantepec route seems destined to involve the Mexicans and Americans in serious difficulties, if not in war. We cannot this week give the statement from the *San Francisco Herald*, but hope to do so next week together with other information from what may, one day, prove very important documents.

TACT.—A letter signed *Justice*, reached us too late for publication last week, the only point in which we need notice, is it's claiming a german origin for *tact* but spelt, as the writer says, "*takt* and usually applied in playing a musical instrument,—as a german would say, he plays *im takt* i.e. in time; he keeps time."—We think however our readers must have had enough of the discussion on this word and will, therefore, restrict our remarks to as small a compass as possible.

*Tactus*, the original Latin word, has been adopted by most european linguists in a modified form, as *tacto* by the Portuguese, *tatto* by the Italians, *tact* by the French and *tact* or *takt* by the Germans. The sense as well as the spelling admits in each country of shades of distinction and various application, but the principal meaning in each, is touch and feeling. The figurative sense may be applied to the handling an affair and perception of the mode of doing so;—so that it has been usual to say that a man of *tact*, is a man who is skilful in the management of an affair. To corroborate our view of the case we will state, that having applied to a learned friend for his opinion, he confirms our view. He says further "In German as well as in French or English, it is written with a *c*, *tact*; it has only this particularity in the rich idiom of Schiller,—poorer in this case than the two others, that it there signifies only *musical measure, cadence*." He goes on further to say, "In English as well as French, it has two senses, the natural and the figurative: *touch, feeling; nice perception or discernment.*"

* Royal Dictionary English and French, by Professors Fleming & Tibbins.

† General Dictionary English and French, by A. Spiers. Paris.

If our correspondent *Justice*, will occupy himself in informing us how and why the Germans have turned aside the meaning of *tact* from its original sense, and restricted its use to musical time and cadence, we shall be happy to hear from him again. For the present we believe we have done better than insert his letter by giving the above explanation.

*To the Editor of the*
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SIR,—From information recently received from England it appears that the manufacturers of mineral colours, chemicals &c., are desirous of finding additional sources whence they may obtain supplies of materials and that their attention is turned amongst other places, to China. Could you Mr. Editor or any of your readers, give any information as to what metals and alkalies are to be met with in quantity in this country, and what facilities exist for their export, you would do good service to the interests of commerce and oblige.—Yours very truly,

INQUIRER.

Shanghae, 8th December, 1852.

WE can only lay the letter of *Inquirer*, before our readers, and have no doubt some amongst them will be competent to reply upon the subject

THE following pretty appeal of our fair unknown correspondent, can hardly fail to have the effect of rousing the dormant energies of the heroes of the 'sock and buskin' to renewed exertions, to deserve the applause of their fair admirers. We doubt not they will take the *hint*:—

*To the Editor of the*
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

WILL you, Mr. Editor, allow me (whom you would style with your usual gallantry "one of our fair correspondents") to say a few words with reference to the announcement you have made, "that this Season we are to have no Theatricals."

Dear me! Mr. Editor, what *are* the Ladies to do without them? The performances were so good, the amusement always so congenial with our feelings on a merry Winter's Evening, the representations got up with so much taste, aye! and *Tact* too (in spite of that dreadful "M"), and we all enjoyed them so much!—that every thing I can say, will not express half the disappointment we shall feel, if this report which you publish should be true. I dont forget whose absence we have to regret, but, as we certainly would once more like to *listen* to the dashing Highflyer, to *sympathise* with the melancholy Tadpole, and *laugh* with facetious old Caleb Quotem, (but I can't go through the list of characters *all* so ably portrayed).—I have just put dear baby down for a minute, to write these few lines as a gentle hint to the corps; hoping that if the members are not quite *Used up*, they will give us another merry *Rendezvous* at the Theatre, and there is surely not such a *Dragon* amongst them as to say NO.!—Yours, Mr. Editor,

PHŒBE SILVERVEIL.

Shanghae, Wednesday morning.

THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S SCHOOL,
*In Account Current with*
THE TREASURER.

| 1852. | | | Dr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Nov.* 30, | *To* Builder for cost of School-house, | Drs. | 3,100.00 |
| | Builder for Out-houses and Work-shops, | " | 700.00 |
| | Sinking a well and covering same, | " | 15.00 |
| | Open shed in boys play ground, | " | 60.00 |
| | 80 chang of Wall at Drs. 5.50 per chang, | " | 440.00 |
| | 2 Gates and roofing to ditto, | " | 60.00 |
| | Bamboo-fence for play-ground, &c., | " | 18.00 |
| | Brass-work—hinges and fastenings, | " | 128.06 |
| | Locks and bolts, bought of P. F. Richards & Co.'s, | " | 73[illegible] |
| | Painting and Glazing, | " | 150.00 |
| | Tables and forms for boys dining room, | " | 9.00 |
| | Cost of School-house land, | " | 310.00 |
| | Land Tax to February 1853, | " | 6.16 |
| | Fittings for Kitchens, | " | 10.00 |
| | Do. for Chapel, | " | 48.00 |
| | Do. for School-room and clock, | " | 23.00 |
| | Raising land and planting trees, | " | 260.00 |
| | Shroffage on collecting subscriptions and loss on Mexican and Chopped Dollars, | " | 5.00 |
| | | Drs. | 5,416.82 |
| *Dec.* 9, | *To* Balance, | Drs. | 566.39 |

| 1852. | | | Cr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *June* 30, | *By* Amount received from the Trustees of Trinity Church, by order of the Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, | Drs. | 2,412.43 |
| *Nov.* 30, | *By* Subscriptions to date as per list, | " | 2,438.00 |
| *Dec.* 9, | *By* Balance to debit, | " | 566.39 |
| | | Drs. | 5,416.82 |

E. & O. E.

Shanghai, 9th December, 1852.

J. MACKRILL SMITH.—*Treasurer.*

*List of Subscriptions towards the Building of the Church Missionary Society's School House at Shanghai.*

The amount refunded by the Trustees of Trinity Church to the Church Missionary Society on account of outfit passage and salary of Rev. John Hobson, Drs. 2,412·43—Rev. J. Hobson, 400—A friend per ditto, 30—J. Mackrill Smith, 300—H. C. R. Macduff, 50—Henry H. Kennedy, 250—Edward Cunningham, 50—C. D. Nye, 30—Wm. Kay, 100—J. P. Watson, 30—D. Potter, 30—O. E. Roberts, 30—J. Bland, 50—J. H. Winch, 30—A. Bowman, 30—W. Hutchinson, 10—R. J. Thorburn, 10—A. Macculloch, 50—W. S. Brown, 30—L. Helbling, 50—J. Saur, 10—B. G. Kinpear, 10—T. C. Beale, 50—J. Caldecott Smith, 10—G. S. Spreckley, 50—Wm. Thorburn, 50—T. F. Sillar, 50—J. C. Sillar, 50—W. M. Norton, 10—James Dow, 10—E. M. Smith, 10—C. D. Mackenzie, 25—X. Y. Z., 4—Richard Aspinal, 30—C. A. Fearon, 30—J. I. Murray, 30—D. D. Lewin, 15—Charles Maltby, 10—Geo. R. Lyle, 10—Geo. Strachan, 15—R. J. Gilman, 100—J. Scarth, 15—W. N. Piccope, 15—J. Crampton, 20—Geo. J. Bennetts, 20—A friend per Rev. John Hobson, 15—Frederick Tozer, 10—Professional, 19—A. G. Dallas, 100—J. T. Hutleston, 10—William Hargreaves, 30—John L. Maclean, 10—Geo. Thorburn, 10—B. Robertson, 5—John Thos. Batt, 10—A. Fincham, 10—Thos. Odell, 10—Eldred Halton, 10—Total Drs. 4,850·43.

PANAMA NEWS.—Considerable excitement prevails in Panama relative to discoveries of gold on the Isthmus. Messrs. Doss and Lennett have made explorations but refuse to give information relative to the locality. The *Star* says:—

These Gentlemen have returned to the city, bringing undoubted samples of the genuine article: and from the report they make there can be little doubt as to the existence of gold, in large abundance, but a very short distance from Panama.

Major Doss merely went to examine the country at first, and as he took no outfit with him he now returns here to procure the articles required for mining purposes, and to fit out a proper expedition to carry on the work speedily. We understand the Major purpotes raising a company of about twenty persons, with whom he will proceed immediately to the mines. He says the distance is within two hundred miles of this city.—*Placer Times and Transcript*, October 6.

HABIT.—"I trust every thing, under God," said Lord Brougham, "to habit, upon which in all ages, the lawgiver, as well as the schoolmaster, has mainly placed his reliance: habit, which makes everything easy, and casts all difficulties upon the deviation from a wonted course. Make sobriety a habit, and intemperance will be hateful; make prudence a habit, and reckless profligacy will be as contrary to the nature of the child, grown or adult, as the most atrocious crimes are to any of your lordships. Give a child the habit of sacredly regarding the truth, of carefully respecting the property of others, of scrupulously abstaining from all acts of improvidence which can involve him in distress, and he will just as likely think of rushing into an element in which he cannot breathe, as of lying, or cheating, or stealing."

OUR MEXICAN RELATIONS.—We are likely to have new difficulties with Mexico. The Tehuantepec business is not yet settled; and the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate seems decidedly inclined to bring it to a swift and decisive arbitrament. The report upon the subject, made on Monday by Mr. Mason of Virginia, recommended the adoption of resolutions which require the immediate and unconditional sanction of the Garay grant at the hazard of war. They declare further negotiations upon the subject to be inconsistent with the dignity of this Government, and that we must protect our citizens in the enjoyment of the rights they have acquired by grant from Mexico, at any cost and at every hazard.

These resolutions were put into still plainer English by Mr. Brooke of Mississippi, who offered the following:—

*Resolved*, That the Executive be requested to inform the Government of Mexico that unless the American holders of the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec shall, on or before the 1st day of March next, be put in full possession of their property and franchises, this Government will proceed to protect them in the occupation and enjoyment thereof, and that if this determination should occasion a rupture between the two Republics, this Government will rely for justification in the eyes of mankind, upon the obligation of every government to protect the rights of its own citizens, and upon the flagrant and the indefensible violation, by Mexico, of private right and national law.

We are not at all sorry to see this indication of a purpose to protect our citizens in the enjoyment of their rights. On the contrary, we should be glad to see it extended to every instance where their rights are violated, their property plundered, or their persons outraged.

Whether in the Garay grant the good faith of Mexico has been so clearly pledged as to justify us in exacting its fulfillment upon national grounds, it requires a more careful inquiry into facts than we are now able to make, in order to say. The obligation, if it exist beyond dispute, is on the part of the Government of Mexico to certain American citizens, as individuals. Mexico has stipulated to cede to them certain properties and immunities. She now refuses to fulfil that stipulation, and it is proposed that our Government, assuming the protection of our citizens, shall compel Mexico by war to perform her agreement. We are not quite sure that it has been usual for nations thus to assume the individual claims of their citizens against foreign powers, and to enforce their payment by force of arms. Their right to do so, however, we believe is clear; and we would much rather see our Government early going too far, than by not going far enough, in the protection of our citizens in the rights they may have acquired, or against the wrongs they may have suffered, from other nations.

The adjournment of Congress has prevented any action upon the Report of the Committee; but the fact that such a report has been made, will not be without a very decided influence on our Mexican relations.—*San Francisco Daily Herald*, Oct. 10.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.—The *Staats Courant*, the official organ of the Dutch government, publishes an interesting communication from the colonial department, explanatory of the present and past relations of Holland with the empire of Japan, but with especial reference to the rumors which have been afloat respecting the naval expedition proposed in the United States, to compel the emperor of that great territory to open his ports to foreign traffic under the cover of certain alleged maltreatment of shipwrecked American sailors, on the Japanese territory. It results from this official statement, that the reports of Dutch interference to prevent the sailing of the American expedition, and of the government of the United States having consented to forego their purpose in consideration of the authorized intermission of the Dutch authorities in Java to arrange the points in dispute with Japan have no foundation in fact.

All that the Dutch government has proposed in the case is the address of a friendly dispatch to that of Japan, smoothing the way for an amicable reception of the squadron of Commodore Perry, and suggesting the expediency and advantage, under circumstances, of the opening of the Japanese ports to foreign trade, as in 1842 had been the case with his neighbors of the Chinese empire. It will thus be seen that there is some probability of success in the object in view, and that Commodore Perry, on his arrival off the coast, may meet with no difficulties in opening communication direct with the imperial court at Nangasaki, the capital of the empire. It is only due, in justice to the Dutch authorities, to state that their efforts appear to have been unceasing since 1844, to induce the imperial government to relax the stringency of their exclusive system, as the passage of various dispatches, which are cited with dates, would seem to testify, so far as their contents are referred to. And in fact, although their efforts in the politico commercial sense have produced no tangible result, yet it is not without importance that they have elicited autograph replies from the Emperor, couched in courteous and conciliatory terms, in which, whilst declining to depart from the ancient policy of the empire, it has been signified that orders have been given to all the subordinate officials of the coasts, that the strict prohibition of the entry or approach of foreign vessels, either suffering from stress of weather, or in a condition of wreck, should not be enforced, but that under certain regulations they should be afforded succour; and the crews, who might be cast ashore, treated with humanity and kindness; but that they could only be reconducted into their own country by Dutch and Chinese vessels, as the laws of the empire would not admit of that office being performed by the vessels of Japan.—*London Advertiser*, August 18.—*Ibid*, 11.

SYDNEY TARIFF.

THE NEW TARIFF.—The following are the duties leviable under the new Customs' Act, which came into force in Thursday morning:—

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| Ale, porter, and beer of all sorts, in wood, per gallon, | 0 | 1 |
| Ale, porter, and beer, of all sorts, in bottle, per gallon, | 0 | 2 |
| Coffee, chocolate, and cocoa, per lb., | 0 | 0½ |
| Currants, raisins, & other dried fruits per lb., | 0 | 0½ |
| Spirits, or strong waters, of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so on in proportion for any greater or less strength, per gallon, viz:— | | |
| Brandy, | 6 | 0 |
| Gin, | 6 | 0 |
| Rum, whiskey, and all other spirits, per gallon, | 4 | 0 |
| Perfumed spirits of whatever strength, in bottles, for every gallon, | 4 | 0 |
| All spirits, liqueurs, cordials, brandied fruits, or strong waters, respectively sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer, at the rate of per gallon, | 6 | 0 |
| Refined sugar, per cwt., | 3 | 4 |
| Unrefined sugar, per cwt., | 2 | 6 |
| Molasses, per cwt., | 1 | 8 |
| Tea, per lb., | 0 | 1½ |
| Manufactured tobacco, per lb., | 1s. | 6d. until the 31st Dec., 1853, & thereafter per lb., 1 0 |
| Unmanufactured tobacco, per lb., | 1s. | 0d. until the 31st Dec., 1853, and thereafter, 0 8 |
| Cigars and snuffs, per lb., | 2 | 0 |
| Wine, not containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol of a specific gravity of 825, at the temperature of 60 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, in wood or in bottle, per gallon, | 1 | 0 |
| Drawback upon the exportation of refined sugar made in the colony, per cwt., | 3 | 4 |
| Drawback on refined sugar, known as Bastard sugar, per cwt., | 2 | 6 |

—*Sydney Shipping Gazette, August 7.*

CLIPPER SHIPS.

We learn (through a report of Captain Hunt of the *Good Success*) of the following particulars of the passages to Anjeer, made by the clipper ships which left China with the first teas of the season.

The Aberdeen built ship *Chrysolite*, 440 tons, left China 9th July. Passed Anjeer on 8th Aug.

The Aberdeen built ship *Stornoway*, 527 tons, left China 10th July do. do.

The American clipper ship, *Surprise* 1269, tons, left China 17th July. Passed Anjeer 14th Aug.

Our old friend Captain John Robertson, in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co's ship the *Stornoway*, had thus gained on the *Chrysolite* one day to Anjeer; but they were both beat by American clipper *Surprise*.

The *Chrysolite* took to Anjeer 30 days.
The *Stornoway* do. do. 29 days.
The *Surprise* do. do. 28 (26?) days.*

The British barque *Patna*, of 362 tons, belonging to Liverpool, had made the passage to Anjeer from China in 26 days. The little *Patna* would, however, have no chance with the large ship *Surprise* in the strong South East trade they would meet with after leaving Anjeer. Captain Huet met with a very fresh trade after leaving Anjeer. The passage of the *Good Success* to Bombay in 21 days from Anjeer is as quick a one as has been known for some years.

We have heard that the *Chrysolite* on a former voyage, when between the Mauritius and the Cape, fell in with the supposed fastest frigate in the British navy, and the Captain of the frigate stated, that on several points of sailing the *Chrysolite* had

* The *Surprise* left on the 19th July, and passed Anjeer on the 14th of the following month.

the advantage of him, and on none could he get away from her.

The *Chrysolite* is reported to be the finest vessel yet built at Aberdeen.—(*Bombay Gazette*, Sept. 21.)—*Friend of China*, November 6.

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TAOU-KWANG, who as prince bore the name of Meenning, was born in the end of 1781, long before his father had the least hope of ever ascending the throne.

Keenlung, his grandfather, had many sons; and he had chosen amongst them, from time to time, the most distinguished as his successor; but those elected either died, or proved themselves unworthy of the high appointment. He left off, therefore, designating his heir, and treated all his children with great impartiality. Anxious to promote their welfare, he gave them very little money, until reaching their 25th year; when they obtained an establishment worthy their rank, and perhaps the title of Wang, or king, with an income of about 10,000 taels, about £3,000 sterling, a year: the princesses having before been disposed of, with a dower, to some Manchoo or Mongol noble, or to a Chinese statesman.

Keenlung's sons and grandsons were, from their sixth year, put under the most eminent of the Hanlin, or doctors. The ministers of State were entrusted with the superintendence of their education; the best horsemen and archers of Mongolia and Manchooria were given them as riding-masters. The monarch wished that the princes of the blood should excel in mental discipline and in vigour of body; strong exercise and great exertions he deemed necessary for invigorating their constitution, and fitting them for their high rank. There was a large apartment at Yuen-ming-yuen expressly set aside for the instruction of the Imperial youths. They were kept there very strictly: the teachers had orders to treat them as the children of common citizens, and to spare no trouble to instil into their minds love for the doctrines of the ancient sages. When they were least aware, the Emperor would suddenly surprise them, inquire into their conduct, make them repeat their lessons, give directions as to the future course of instructions to be adopted, and punish with very great severity, if there was the least neglect. * * *

Keenlung would sometimes unbend on festive occasions, when the whole family was assembled. In the latter days of his life, he numbered children and children's children of the fifth generation. Amongst them he used to sit down with truly patriarchal benevolence, embrace and carry them, and shew himself the father of the family in the fullest sense of the word. Liberties were, however, never permitted; and the loving father was soon changed into the stern monarch, to keep familiarity at a distance.

In such a circle the early days of Taou-kwang were passed. His father was the third of four surviving sons, and the 15th child of Keenlung, born of a concubine. The legitimate children had long before died, and the choice of Keenlung was fixed upon Keaking: because he had silently prayed to Heaven, and believed it to be the decree from on High, that he should succeed, as the most able of all his offspring. He abdicated the throne, after a reign of sixty years; and the new Emperor trod in the steps of his father, as long as his father lived.

It was a very difficult time. Keenlung declared that he had foregone his own predilection, in the appointment of this son to the Imperial throne; and there was, perhaps, none of the princes less fitted to assume the reins of government than Keaking.

Meenning's youth fell upon a very stormy period: even the throne was at times endangered. The iniquitous wars of his grandfather with Birmah and Annam had impoverished the treasury, and the revenue was in an irretrievable state of confusion. Government, having no physical means to meet the coming storm, was obliged to temporize, and it became an administration of expediency.

The Meaotze in Sechuen, who had been subdued with barbarous cruelty, and whose princes had been cut to pieces by slow degrees, to please the Court, rose again to a man, and in a very short time dispersed the feeble garrisons left to keep them in check. They maintained their ground, kept at defiance the detachments sent against them, and only agreed to peace, when, after many years of direful contest, a round sum was paid into their hands. * * * *

Keenlung in the mean while died, and Keaking could now throw off the restraint which had so much harassed him. The whole Court was changed: instead of sage counsellors, frolicsome boon companions filled the halls; instead of deliberations about the affairs of State, the imperial palace resounded with the sounds of music and revelry; buffoons and play-actors became the companions of the monarch, and every honest man who had a character to lose withdrew from the administration.

This was the society into which Meenning was ushered, at an age when the passions are the strongest, and reason is weakest to curb them. The grave tenure of Keenlung's government, and the severe discipline introduced in all departments, rendered the change acceptable to the majority of courtiers; and a thousand flatterers surrounded the throne, to whisper the joys experienced at the commencement of the reign of licentiousness. Money was only wanting to render their bliss perfect; and this was soon found.

Hochungtong, the prime minister of Keenlung during the latter part of his reign, had exacted much of the sovereign, and proved an eyesore to Keaking: who, however, forebore during the life of his sire: but as soon as he was dead, the magnate received orders to appear at the coffin of the departed, and perform the funeral rites—the highest honours he could enjoy. Soon afterwards the minister was declared a traitor to his country; and a long list of charges, most of them ridiculous, was brought against him. He had many adherents, and as it was not unlikely that a general rising in his favour would take place, he and his whole family were executed with the utmost cruelty.

This statesman had been one of Taou-kwang's instructors: a man distinguished by the utmost urbanity who had risen from a life-guardsman to this dignity, partly by his own merit. The sum which the Imperial persecutor obtained from the confiscation of the minister's property, amounted, it was said, to eighty million taels: above twenty millions sterling. This was indeed a treasure; luxury and rioting had no longer any check: with wasteful levity the money so easily obtained was speedily spent, and the capital now abounded with sybarites and shameless sycophants, who eagerly thronged around such a congenial master.

The only account we have of Meenning is, that he was wholly taken up with martial exercises. Riding and shooting were his pastimes—his occupation; no exertion was too great for him; he willingly underwent fatigues, to harden his body against the effects of effeminacy. Whether he partook in the orgies that were daily taking place in his father's house, is not known; but as he was naturally of a serious disposition and an economical turn of mind, probably he had little taste for such enormities. Being, moreover, not fond of society, he lived a very retired life, and seems to have attracted very little attention. The crowd of princes who thirsted after such pleasures, and gloried in being present at scenes of debauchery and drunkenness, no doubt regarded him with contempt for not mingling in their riots. * *

None of Meenning's actions show, that in this respect he resembled his father. It is very probable that he had some knowledge of Christianity; for several of the princes had, in times of yore, embraced it, and the investigation as to their belief had made known most of the tenets; and those who openly condemned them were obliged, at the same time, to acknowledge their excellence. The recent persecution of the Christian religion attracted attention more than anything else, and the favourable opinion subsequently entertained by Taou-kwang towards Christians, may mainly be ascribed to his having early learned to detest the intolerant spirit shown by mere debauchees.

It had been proposed that colleges might be erected for the instruction of Manchoo youth. Keaking ridiculed the very idea; for, said he, my countrymen are warriors born: the horse and bow are the only objects worthy their study. They are naturally averse to researches of a studious nature; and there are a few who, even with honours and emoluments put before them, arrive at a thorough knowledge of literature.

Such an exhortation found therefore many admirers; but none, perhaps, realized the wishes of the Emperor as fully as Meenning. He had never shown great predilection for the science contained in Chinese books, yet had learned sufficiently to pass his examinations, under the strict rule of his grandfather. Now, however, he gave himself entirely up to archery and horsemanship. He exerted himself so much that he weakened his constitution by continually riding and drawing the bow, running and wrestling, until he was obliged to take tonics to invigorate his body. Of these the Chinese pharmacopeia has a great variety, and they are frequently applied with very little discretion. Meenning partook of them immoderately, and permanently undermined his health. Premature age crept upon him: even as a youth, he had the appearance of a man of forty. His features, which had never been very attractive, were now much contracted and showed deep wrinkles; he lost most of his teeth, which contributed to the deformity of his mouth; and his whole aspect became that of a stern and unbending censor. Yet under this severe exterior, which struck every stranger, there was much good nature and kindly feeling, a forgiving spirit and honesty of purpose.

It was about this time that Meenning saw his two uncles condemned, on suspicion that they intended to subvert the existing government. The usual doom—solitary confinement in darkness—was pronounced upon them; and it is very probable that they died of grief and hunger. Keaking always affected the greatest regret at being obliged to have recourse to such harsh measures; and an edict, expressing in set phrases his moral rectitude, and his abhorrence of the turpitude of his nearest relations, prefaced the sentences pronounced against them. One after the other fell a victim to his suspicions; and even his very children were no longer secure.

Whilst Meenning abstained from all political affairs, he eluded the spies that beset all princes. He was, moreover, not a youth of high promise, as far as mental capacity was concerned; and on that score could inspire no fear. Seeing nothing but desolation and terror about him, he naturally sought some friend to whom he might cling: and he then formed those connections and friendships which lasted through life. None was a great favourite with him than the youthful Keying: we have from his own mouth, a relation of how they used to come together to sing and enjoy themselves, and how amidst their sports all cares were forgotten.

There was at that time (1807-1812) not the slightest probability that Meenning would ever ascend the throne; on the contrary, there were others who had far higher claims, and finally became objects of Keaking's jealousy. Amongst the friends of the young Meenning, we must also number Muchangah, Lungwan, an especial favourite, Hegan Paouking, and the Chinese Pwanshegan—the latter for a short time, as we believe, his tutor—with many others. The constancy of his attachments was very remarkable: once having called them friends, he did not forget them when on the throne; they then became his counsellors, his ministers, with whom he was in daily converse. Trusting less to his own judment, he leaned upon them entirely for advice, and was unhappy without their society.

He felt, on the other hand, very little inclination to have anything to do with the ministers of his father. Even the celebrated Lung, who had to go through so many phases of degradation and exaltation, and was considered the most straightforward and unbending minister of his time, seems to have given rise to no feelings of veneration in Meenning's breast. Perhaps he wished to avoid even the semblance of political partisanship, and, therefore, kept entirely aloof from all statesmen.

There was at that time a very strict order issued, that none of the princes should correspond privately with any mandarin: even the most indifferent subjects were not to be made topics of conversation between them; and if they met on duty, they had to confine themselves entirely to the prescribed rules of intercourse. A look, a slight oversight of etiquette, compromised, at that critical time, the safety of any one at court; and there were always a number of men who interpreted to Keaking, in the most malicious manner, what was otherwise perfectly innocent in itself.

Meenning had perhaps not sufficient capacity to appreciate western science. During the preceding reign, artists of some talent had found their way to the court; Keenlung had painters, mechanics, and musicians (the latter from Europe) to afford him amusement, and at the same time to entertain him intellectually. Keaking reduced their number, put them under strict surveillance, and very rarely required their services. The great persecution waged against the missionaries robbed them of all the influence they formerly possessed at Court. Meenning appears never to have sought their acquaintance, like so many princes before him; or in subsequent years, when on the throne, to have valued their scientific acquirements. For him such abstruse subjects had no charm; yet he felt that those men were unjustly dealt with; and one of his first measures, when in power, was to put a stop to the disgraceful treatment they received at the hands of government. Padre Serra seems to be the only man who knew the prince before his accession; but he has very little to communicate respecting his history.

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*Histoire de la Conquête de la Chine par les Tartares Mancheoux, Tome premier, par* M. VOJEU DE BRUNEM, B.^r & P.D.M., *à Lyon*, MDCCLIV.

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*Translation.*—BOOK THIRD.

*(Continued from No. 122.)*

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All Fuh-kien was soon subjected to the power of the conquerors; so that the campaign could not be more glorious than it was for the Tartars. Their general who was Prince Pey-le, was desirous of crowning the double conquest that he had just made of that province and of Cheh-kiang by a service essential to the welfare of his nation, by delivering it by some means from the most dangerous enemy the Manchus had: this was the famous 鄭芝龍 Ching che-lung.* The adventures of this man have something so remarkable, that I have thought it best to collect them here in an abridgment; before alluding to the trick put upon him by the Prince 貝勒 Pey-le. This corsair was a native of Siuen-chau,† in the province of Fuh-kien; and his father was one of the guardians of the treasury in that city; that is one of the receivers of the royal duties, and who had difficulty in getting wherewith to live. It is related that whilst a child, Ching che-lung threw by accident or otherwise, a stone into the residence of the Governor, which hurt that officer in the face; but that the mandarin, into whose presence the young rogue was immediately taken, was so pleased with his little apology, that he sent him away without any punishment, and even laden with many marks of kindness.

When he was between fifteen and sixteen years of age, feeling small inclination to the constant sedentary occupation of official life, he went and enlisted amongst the troops of a famous rover, who had devastated the neighbouring coasts; and under so skilful a master the young pupil easily learned all the subtleties of his art. He seemed so well skilled indeed after six or seven years experience, that the chief having just died, the whole band of pirates acknowledged Ching che-lung as their head, and profited by the choice. Never was there a man more bold and enterprising. Not content with pillaging and ransoming the vessels of merchants, he ventured to attack the ships of the Emperor, and always came off at small cost. The provinces of Kwang-tung, Fuh-kien, and Cheh-kiang, were more especially laid waste by him. He thereby acquired immense riches, and so great power on all the sea-coast, that the Court began to fear him, from the first years of the Emperor Hoai Tsong.

One Viceroy of Fuh-kien happily dissipated these fears, by gradually gaining over this corsair by his good offices.‡ He particularly made him such advantageous offers by letter, that Ching che-lung no longer hesitated to surrender himself upon the three following conditions.—Firstly, he should be made a general officer for life; secondly, that he should be left in free possession of his ships and all his people; and thirdly, that neither he nor any of his men could be accused for any part of their former conduct. All was gladly agreed to; and the Corsair having received a formal imperial patent to that effect, went to the house of his friend the prudent Viceroy of Fuh-kien. Thereby Ching che-lung from being a mere pirate, all at once became a person of importance, and in some measure admiral of China.

Although the greater part of his people had submitted, after his example, there were some nevertheless who allowed themselves to be led away by a young man named Li-kouí-kí, a most rebellious subject. Other brigands from various quarters joined this small band; and at the end of a few months it became spoken of on all sides. Li-kouí-kí was personally incensed against Ching che-lung, and incessantly decried his honesty and courage; not only so, he actually defied him by making a descent upon Siuen-chau. But he was least able of any man to bear insult with impunity. The Admiral bursting with rage to see the country exposed to pillage on his account, demanded permission of the Viceroy to go and punish his refractory pupil; and having obtained it, he hastened to attack the young Corsair. Hardly did he meet with him, before he boarded his vessel in a rage, took his ship, and instantly cut off his head: *to teach*, said he, *pupils the respect they owe their master.*

Some years after this, another pirate much more formidable, formed the design, according to the expression of historians, *of carving himself a floating empire on all seas.* The viceroys of the maritime provinces endeavoured all in their power to destroy him; but none of their attempts succeeded. Their jealousy at length yielding to the great need they had of Ching che-lung; they wrote to the Emperor to beseech him to issue his commands to this admiral to equip his fleet immediately and set sail. The required command was given; and Ching che-lung complied with it the more readily that his adversary was one worthy to combat with. Having both met as soon as possible: (for the eagerness to encounter was equal on either side;) they fought with nearly equal success for a long time, but towards evening the corsair got into difficulties; a great many of his junks were sunk, or got adrift; and he was compelled to blow up his magazines in order to escape falling into his enemy's hands. This last victory, by securing the safety of the coasts of China, gained the conqueror much glory, and obtained for him throughout the Empire the highest renown a military or naval man could possibly acquire.

Then when the Prince of Fou had been made Emperor at Nanking, the first care of the monarch was to attach Ching che-lung closely to his interests. He flattered himself that he had succeeded by giving in marriage to the son of the admiral one of his near relations of the imperial lineage of the Mings; but the prince was deceived, and his party in reality gained nothing. Ching che-lung more than ever occupied in accumulating wealth, only thought of becoming greater and greater, at the expense of one or other party; taking little interest in general affairs, provided his own went well. Such in general, is the mode of thinking and acting of those *parvenus*, whom virtue, honour, love of country, or personal attachment to the Sovereign have not raised to high station. Look well to China and elsewhere; it will be seen that self interest is their sole idol, and they are always open to the highest bidder.

The Prince of Tang having been elected Emperor of Fuchau, Ching che-lung offered him his services, but as a mercenary man; to domineer at the Court of that prince and draw together all the favour possible on himself and his partisans. He even went so far as urgently to solicit the prince to adopt his son, in order to enable him to aspire to the throne. This proposal roused the indignation of the courtiers, even more than that of their Master, who would not show his resentment. The admiral perceived it; and becoming discontented with the Emperor from another cause § he abruptly quitted the court of Fuh-kien.

It has been seen how Ching che-lung arrested the progress of the Tartars at the passage of the Tsien-tang-kiang where he killed many of them. He could have undoubtedly have done them much mischief, but he wished to do it effectually. With this view he reserved his strength, and sought daily to augment it; so that he might fight with certainty, in order to raise his own family on the ruin of the Mings. Nevertheless when he saw the power of the Manchus firmly established in Fuh-kien, after the conquest they had just made of that province, Ching che-lung united with them without difficulty, by a negociation on both sides equally insincere. The family of the admiral less politic than he, seemed at first to be highly indignant at this treaty; he quieted the scruples of his neighbours and friends, by showing them his true sentiments. *Silly people that you are,* said he to his brother and his son, at the moment he was going to sign his agreement with the Tartars; *you appear surprised at the engagement I am about to make? Are you ignorant that it is in the deepest waters that men seek for the largest fish?* These honest folk then understood what he wished them to comprehend by his enigmatical expressions: whereby he meant, if he attached himself to those foreigners, it was only to please them, to delude them and to make them against their own will aid in carrying out his own great designs. But this cunning sailor had to deal with men from the north, who, once liberated from the thick vapours of their own climate, carry out their policy to its utmost limit, and are well capable of giving lessons in diplomacy to the most skilful negociators.

Prince Pey-le, with whom Ching che-lung had concluded his treaty, having nothing more to detain him in his new conquest, prepared to depart for Pekin. He had it skilfully intimated to his new proselyte, that it was only good breeding to pay his court to him before his departure, as this step could not be otherwise than useful to him, in cementing his union with the Manchus. The admiral caught at this idea, and appeared with all his fleet in sight of Fuchau; and having left it at anchor rather far from port, he got into a skiff, to go to General Pey-le, with whom he reckoned he should put himself on good terms.

This Prince received him with the greatest honors, and offered him a thousand marks of friendship apparently the most sincere, with which Ching che-lung was at first greatly pleased. Nevertheless he soon perceived that he was in a manner besieged by the Tartars, who affecting a very great curiosity to see him and hear him relate his adventures, would not leave him alone for a moment. At length Prince Pey-le wishing to start on his route, all the Manchu and Chinese officers and Ching che-lung amongst the foremost assembled very early in the morning to wish him a happy journey. *This journey would be truly happy and agreeable for me,* replied the Prince in return for the admiral's compliment, *if the brave Ching che-lung would join me company. The Emperor has a very great desire to see you; do not deny him so praiseworthy a curiosity, which cannot be otherwise than advantageous to you, and which I now ask you in his name.*

The admiral then perceived all the delicacy of his position; but repressing with some difficulty his surprise he rallied his spirits without appearing disconcerted, and replied to the Prince "that the Emperor his august Master most assuredly did him far too great an honor to bestow a thought on him, and that he nourished an ardent desire to go and pay his court to this great Monarch." *Allow me only,* added he, *to rejoin my fleet, to inform it of the journey I meditate. What odious suspicions would it not have on my account, if I go away without giving my orders, and without taking leave of my family?*

This little strife suddenly finished with these few words of the Manchu general: *The Court,* said he abruptly, *has ordered me to bring you with me, and I must set out immediately.* In fact they both set out together; the Prince full of joy, and the admiral bursting with ill-concealed rage. His fleet was much disturbed on his account, when it learnt what had taken place. It waited nearly two months for him in the place where it had anchored; but finding that he did not return, and that there was little likelihood of his being again set at liberty, his son undertook to avenge him. He desolated the coasts, and never ceased until his death to show his enmity to the Manchus.

These conquerors of China did not slacken their ardour to complete the subjection of that Empire. Their troops, whose activity had been signalized on so many occasions, shone forth at this time in another way, commonly more rare amongst them, although more necessary than any other: this was their constancy in sustaining the labours of a siege.

For more than two months the Tartars besieged Kan-chau‖ in Kiang-si: but so ably was its defence maintained by the besieged, that the capture of the place seemed quite as remote as ever. The Manchu general fearing lest his soldiers should fail at length, adopted a kind of stratagem to attach them more closely to the siege. He pretended that he was about to raise it.

Having assembled a great council of war where all the officers were summoned, he forcibly depicted all the hardships the army would have to endure in the trenches, without he or any one being able to flatter themselves with any early success. He then showed most clearly all the hazards and inconveniences that would accompany the raising the siege, which he laid down under two heads; the loss their military reputation would suffer; and the encouragement, such an action, however indispensable, could not fail to give the Chinese. Having weighed the two courses very skilfully, he concluded by preferring to decamp: saying that the saving the lives of so many brave men was of far greater consideration with him than all the cities he could take.

The council had so well felt the disastrous consequences of raising the siege, that it did not hesitate to reject the whole scheme at once. All were of opinion that more troops must be sent for, that cannon of larger calibre must be obtained, and the enterprise must be carried out to completion, at whatever price it might cost. The General delighted at the opposition he had excited, still affected to hold his purpose, under pretext that the inclination of his soldiers was not to prolong the siege: but the officers making sure of their men answered in the name of all, that the army was wholly resolved to press the siege with vigour; that it would think itself dishonoured in abandoning it, and that it would be personally dangerous for the General, to essay to make the soldiery adopt any other course.

*(To be continued.)*

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* Some missionaries have stated that when Ching che-lung was very young, he received baptism on one of his voyages at Manila, and was christened Nicolas. But it is certain no passage of his life exhibited any *trait* of christianity as attributed. Pere du Mailla in his History of China, does not say one word about the supposed baptism of this Corsair.

† Siuen-chau-foo is situated equally agreeably and advantageously on the sea-coast of Fuh-kien, in the 24° 56' 12" of N. latitude, and in the 136° 39' 10" of longitude East of Paris.

‡ Amongst other things it is related that this Viceroy of Fuh-kien gave orders to supply the Corsairs of Ching che-lung, who should land at any port of the province with such provisions as they should require, without asking any payment, and that they should desire them to bring in freely all their sick sailors, assuring them that they should be cared for, and be restored to them faithfully when healed. Such conduct appears unworthy at the first view; but is it not wise to act thus, when there is no force at hand to withstand violence, and there are no other means left to prevent the spoliation of a province?

§ The Prince of Lou being unwilling to acknowledge the Prince of Tang as Emperor, there arose between them an irreconcileable hatred. Ching che-lung promised the latter that he would compel the other to do as he pleased; and at the same time he gave the Prince of Lou to understand, that, if he would send him a confidential person, he would take effectual means to oblige the Prince of Tang to abdicate. Upon this there came to the Court of Fuh-kien an Envoy from the Prince of Lou, who came, it was given out, to effect a reconciliation between the two princes. At first this was believed; but at the end of a few days, the whole intrigue of this deputy with Ching che-lung and other great mandarins was discovered. The Emperor was so incensed, that without any regard for the character that man bore, he had him murdered in his apartment.

‖ Kan-chau fu is in 25° 32' 43" North Latitude, and in 132° 35' 36" of Longitude East of Paris. From the neighbourhood of this city the most beautiful varnish of China is obtained. It is distilled from a tree called Tsi chu.

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VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Crystal Palace, Spinning Jenny, S. V. Given, Bon Accord, Mary Montague, and Geelong.

*Liverpool.*—Emily, Harriett Humble, Fanny Chapman, Leopard, and Carib.

*Bombay.*—Sassoon Family, and Sir Herbert Compton.

*Singapore.*—Corcyra, and Ennadale.

*Hongkong.*—Akbar, Audax, Codan, Island Queen, Iona, Magellan, Naomi, Rockliffe, Samuel Appleton, and Sidney.

*Export of Silk Piece Goods &c., to United States of America 1851 and 1852.*

| Name of Articles. | 3d to 23d Nov. 1852 | 1 July 31 Oct. 1852 | 1 July 31 Oct. 1851 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Long Pongees, ... pieces | 2,500 | 19,935 | 28,520 |
| Handkerchiefs, .. ,, | 610 | | 6,125 |
| Nankeen Pongees, ,, | | 3,300 | |
| Satins, ,, | | | 400 |
| Lutong, ,, | | 1,975 | |
| Gauzes, ,, | | 50 | |
| Sarsnets, ,, | | 4,275 | 5,825 |
| Sorts, ,, | 280 | 50 | 1,075 |
| Sewing Silk, ... lbs. | | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Raw Silk, ... peculs | 190 | 137 | 148 |
| Cassia, ,, | 1,200 | 775 | 800 |
| Fire Crackers, .. boxes | 2,000 | 15,999 | |
| Preserved Ginger, ,, | | 200 | |
| Fans, ... cases | | 21 | |

## MISCELLANEOUS.


PURIFY THE BLOOD.

### MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai*

### HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

*Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.*

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF 30 YEARS' STANDING.

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.*

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

*Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.*

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.
(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

*Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.*

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breahouse, Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th, 1851.*

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. (Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bad Legs, | Chilblains, | Fistulas, | Sore-throats, |
| Bad Breasts, | Chapped hands, | Gout, | Skin-diseases, |
| Burns, | | Glandular | |
| Bunions, | Corns (Soft), | Swellings, | Scurvy, |
| Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies, | Cancers, | Lumbago, | Sore-heads, |
| | Contracted and Stiff Joints, | Piles, | Tumours, |
| | | Rheumatism, | Ulcers, |
| Coco-bay, | | Scalds, | Wounds |
| Chiego-foot, | Elephantiasis, | Sore Nipples, | Yaws, |

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 6d., [illegible] and 6s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

*N.B.*—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.


## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

| Date. | Vessels. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | From | Departures. | Cargo. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 5 | Nymph | B. schr | 106 | Wilson | Hongkong | | Opium | Dent, Beale & Co. |
| ,, 6 | Wild Flower | B. ship | 478 | Hewitt | Amoy | | Ballast | Lindsay and Co. |
| ,, 6 | Messenger | A. ship | 1350 | Smith | San Francisco | | Ballast | Smith, King and Co. |
| ,, 10 | Joseph Fletcher | B. ship | 672 | Foster | New-Zealand | | Timber | Smith, King and Co. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Date. | Vessels. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | Destination. | Cargo. | Despatched by |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 5 | City of Kandy | B. ship | 392 | Gwyther | Clyde | Tea, &c. | Jardine, Matheson & Co. |
| ,, 6 | Ala | A. bark | 460 | Remmington | New York | Tea, &c. | Bull, Nye and Co. |
| ,, 10 | Nymph | B. schr | 106 | Wilson | Hongkong | Ballast | Dent, Beale and Co. |

### SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

| Vessels. | C'tom House Nos. | Date of Arrival | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | Consignees. | Destination. | Intended despatch. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ann Mitchell | 700 | Nov. 11 | B. ship | 756 | Wilkee | Dent, Beale and Co. | London | Early |
| Cassiterides | 701 | Nov. 18 | B. bark | 414 | Lakey | Dent, Beale and Co. | London | Early |
| Empress | 704 | Nov. 23 | B. brig | 257 | Newman | Turner and Co. | Australia | Early |
| Fattal Ohih | 705 | Dec. 2 | B. bark | 371 | Smith | Gilman, Bowman & Co. | | |
| John Dugdale | 702 | Nov. 21 | B. ship | 407 | Rome | Sykes, Schwabe and Co. | | |
| Joseph Fletcher | 707 | Dec. 10 | B. ship | 672 | Foster | Smith, King and Co. | | |
| Messenger | 254 | Dec. 6 | A. ship | 1350 | Smith | Smith, King and Co. | Whampoa | 15th inst. |
| Oneida | 252 | Nov. 18 | A. ship | 420 | Creesy | Bull, Nye and Co. | New York | Early |
| Wellington | 253 | Nov. 30 | A. ship | 730 | Mayo | Wetmore and Co. | New York | Early |
| Wild Flower | 706 | Dec. 6 | B. ship | 478 | Hewitt | Lindsay and Co. | | |
| William the IV | | | B. bark | 176 | *Laid up* | James Baird. | Heaving down hulk | |

### CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

| Ships | From | Tons | Sailed | Plain Cottons *Yards* | Printed & Colred. Cottons—*Yards* | Woollens *Pieces* | Long Ells *Pieces* | Cotton Yarn, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crystal Palace, | London | 494 | June 23 | 1,496,864 | 219,064 | 2,500 | 4,200 | |
| Emily, | Liverpool | 258 | July 9 | 1,598,599 | 118,36[illegible] | [illegible]391 | | |
| Harriet Humble, | Liverpool | 486 | ,, 17 | 4,798,420 | 20,000 | 1,078 | | |
| Spinning Jenny, | London | | ,, 27 | 2,960,830 | 554,400 | 1,258 | 500 | |
| S. V. Given, | London | 372 | ,, 28 | 1,653,100 | 179,300 | | 900 | |
| Bon Accord, | London | 380 | Aug. 13 | 1,938,410 | 180,200 | 1,435 | 2,900 | |
| Fanny Chapman, | Liverpool | 293 | ,, 14 | 2,666,995 | 22,600 | 1,136 | | |
| Mary Montague, | London | 329 | ,, 18 | 977,020 | 716,134 | 741 | 1,440 | 28,000 |
| Leopard, | Liverpool | 299 | Sep. 3 | 2,441,548 | 64,800 | 770 | | |
| Carib, | Liverpool | 453 | ,, 11 | 3,483,329 | 73,635 | 990 | 500 | |

### ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 9TH DECEMBER, 1852.

THE weather of the past week with the exception of yesterday has been cool, dry and frosty. On the night of the 3rd, the thermometer descended to 27°. The average of the week corresponded accurately with that of three years observations.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

| December. Day of Month. | Day of Week. | Barometer. 1852 | Barometer. Mean of 3 years | Aneroid. 1852 | Thermometer. 1852 Mean | Thermometer. 1852 Minimum | Thermometer. Mean of 3 years | Wind. 1852 | Wind. 1851 | Rain. 1852 | Rain. Mean of 3 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | F. | 30.43 | 30.38 | 30.35 | 36.5 | 27.0 | 43.5 | W. to S.S.W. | N. | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | S. | 30.45 | 30.43 | 30.37 | 41.0 | 31.0 | 45.5 | N.W. | N. to N.N.W | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | S. | 30.49 | 30.43 | 30.42 | 40.0 | 31.0 | 44.5 | W. | N.N.W. | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 6 | M. | 30.47 | 30.43 | 30.36 | 49.0 | 31.0 | 49.0 | S.W. to S.S.E. | N.N.W. | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7 | Tu. | 30.39 | 30.37 | 30.31 | 53.0 | 40.0 | 49.5 | S.E. | E.S.E. | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8 | W. | 30.32 | 30.36 | 30.22 | 54.5 | 40.0 | 49.0 | E. to E.S.E. | N.N.W. to N. | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| 9 | Th. | 30.22 | 30.37 | 30.15 | 53.5 | 40.0 | 46.5 | N.N.W to N. | N.N.W. to N. | 0.10 | 0.03 |
| Shanghae, 10th Dec., 1852. | | | | Mean | 46.7 | | 46.7 | | Total | 0.10 | 0.05 |

*N.B.*—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the *mean* of two observations taken daily and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

### COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

| Season | Congou | Souchong | H. Mury and Pekoe | Sorts | Total Black | Twankay | Hyson | Hyson Skin | Yg. Hyson | Gunpowder | Imperial | Total Green | Total Pounds | Silk. Total Bales |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year 1844-45, | | | | | 3,036,803 | | | | | | | 763,824 | 3,800,627 | 6,433 |
| Year 1845-46, | 8,027,807 | 610,826 | 80,583 | 6,849 | 8,726,065 | 927,034 | 279,265 | 482,729 | 1,314,162 | 481,882 | 248,851 | 3,733,923 | 12,459,988 | 15,192 |
| Year 1846-47, | 8,957,080 | 361,348 | 250,007 | 11,045 | 9,579,480 | 615,096 | 183,348 | 747,155 | 923,987 | 295,420 | 149,654 | 2,914,660 | 12,494,140 | 15,373 |
| Year 1847-48, | 11,441,440 | 341,396 | 50,631 | 3,571 | 11,837,038 | 485,172 | 255,463 | 1,065,594 | 1,385,243 | 455,572 | 227,060 | 3,874,104 | 15,711,142 | 21,176 |
| Year 1848-49, | 11,163,686 | 593,322 | 96,429 | | 11,849,637 | 600,472 | 393,901 | 1,357,396 | 2,760,543 | 878,671 | 458,654 | 6,440,637 | 18,305,074 | 18,134 |
| Year 1849-50, | 15,422,745 | 1,125,396 | 25,300 | 35,816 | 16,609,257 | 350,445 | 312,409 | 1,355,042 | 2,509,543 | 653,548 | 337,126 | 5,754,113 | 22,363,370 | 15,333 |
| Year 1850-51, | 24,551,050 | 664,902 | 410,557 | 328,297 | 25,954,806 | 1,001,400 | 476,824 | 2,793,876 | 4,439,353 | 1,451,706 | 604,485 | 10,767,734 | 36,722,540 | 17,243 |
| Year 1851-52, | | | | | | | | | | | | | 57,675,000 | 20,631 |

### COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

| Season | Congou | Caper | Scented Caper | Souchong | Sorts | Flowery Pekoe | Orange Pekoe. | Scented Pekoe | Total Black | Twankay | Hyson | Hyson Skin | Young Hyson | Imperial | Gunpowder | Total Green | Total Pounds | Silk Total Bales |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year 1848-49, | 33,677,570 | | 1,371,597 | 1,042,406 | 294,301 | 458,480 | 117,183 | 1,531,031 | 38,672,568 | 115,062 | 957,787 | 49,240 | 3,023,862 | 619,723 | 3,658,666 | 8,435,84[illegible] | 47,107,814 | 17,111 |
| Year 1849-50, | 39,552,200 | | 1,221,500 | 1,794,100 | 615,800 | 217,900 | | 2,447,400 | 45,848,900 | 18,500 | 918,500 | | 2,030,000 | 312,100 | 4,841,300 | 8,120,400 | 53,969,300 | 16,131 |
| Year 1850-51, | 46,193,800 | 16,900 | 1,772,800 | 2,366,500 | 1,301,900 | 716,100 | 20,900 | 3,307,200 | 55,696,800 | 176,700 | 707,700 | 53,000 | 2,145,800 | 368,400 | 4,605,000 | 8,056,600 | 63,753,400 | 21,111 |
| Year 1851-52,* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year 1851-52, Increase, Decrease, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* Not yet ascertained.

### DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FROM 1ST JULY, 1850, TO 30TH JUNE, 1852.

| Destination | No. of Vessels | Congou | Souchong | H. Mury and Pekoe | Sorts | Total Black | Twankay | Hyson Skin | Hyson | Yg. Hyson | Gunpowder | Imperial | Total Green | Total Pounds | Silk Bales |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain, | 67 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 31,225,000 | 20,333 |
| United States, | 34 | 3,100,000 | | | 500,000 | 3,600,000 | 1,700,000 | 1,603,000 | 1,000,000 | 7,400,000 | 1,700,000 | 1,000,000 | 14,400,000 | 18,000,000 | 291 |
| Australia, | 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4,000,000 | |
| Continent, | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,500,000 | |
| San Francisco, | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | 150,000 | |
| Coastwise, | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,000,000 | |
| Halifax, Nova Scotia, | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 800,000 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 57,675,000 | 20,631 |

### EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN DIRECT, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

| Sailed | Ship's Name, | Tons | For | Congou | Souchong | H. Mury and Pekoe | Sorts | Total Black | Twankay | Hyson Skin | Hyson | Young Hyson | Imperial | Gunpowder | Total Green | Grand Total | Silk Bales | Silk Piece Goods | Nankeens | Wool Bales |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 3 Vessels, | | | 1852—July Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,476,003 | 4,777 | | | |
| In 8 ,, | | | Augt. ,, | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3,895,652 | 6,363 | 3 cases | | |
| In 9 ,, | | | Sept. ,, | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3,826,387 | 3,654 | | | 11 |
| In 7 ,, | | | Oct. ,, | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4,263,745 | 3,000 | | | 47 |
| Nov. 1 | Sea Witch, | 335 | London | | | | | | | | | | | | | 300,000 | 349 | | | |
| ,, 6 | Menzies, | 449 | Bristol | | | | | | | | | | | | | 511,913 | | | | |
| ,, 6 | Success, | 331 | Liverpool | | | | | | | | | | | | | 344,160 | | | | |
| ,, 10 | John Bartlett, | 382 | London | | | | | | | | | | | | | 319,720 | | | | 25 |
| ,, 17 | Mencius, | 510 | Liverpool | | | | | | | | | | | | | 527,000 | 35 | | | |
| ,, 17 | Androklios, | 355 | London | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 232 | | | 44 |
| ,, 17 | Kremlin, | 469 | London | | | | | | | | | | | | | 405,038 | 3 | | | |
| ,, 25 | Rosamond, | 365 | Liverpool | | | | | | | | | | | | | 341,548 | 196 | | | |
| ,, 27 | Lockett, | 576 | London | | | | | | | | | | | | | 480,949 | 344 | | | 150ps. |
| Dec. 4 | City of Kandy, | 392 | Clyde | | | | | | | | | | | | | 404,000 | | | | |

### EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

| Sailed | Ship's Name. | Tons | For | Young Hyson | Hyson | Hyson Skin | Twankay | Gunpowder | Imperial | Total Green | Congou and Souchong | Pouchong | Pekoe | Oolong | Orange Pekoe | Total Black | Total Pounds | Raw Silk Piculs | Silk Piece Goods Pcs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1 Vessel, | | | 1852—July Total | | | | 6,100 | | | 6,100 | 37,500 | | | | | 237,500 | 243,600 | | |
| In 2 ,, | | | Augt. ,, | 786,500 | 47,200 | 101,400 | 118,400 | 140,400 | 93,800 | 1,287,300 | 227,700 | | | | | 27,700 | 1,315,400 | 56.00 | 15,810 |
| In 6 ,, | | | Sept. ,, | 2,284,800 | 209,400 | 246,900 | 368,900 | 291,100 | 281,700 | 3,682,800 | 315,600 | | | | | 315,600 | 3,998,400 | 77.53 | 3,315 |
| In 9 ,, | | | Oct. ,, | 2,727,700 | 231,200 | 369,300 | 486,200 | 399,000 | 273,700 | 4,487,100 | 194,400 | | | 29,400 | | 223,800 | 4,710,900 | 3.60 | 10,715 |
| Total from 1st July to 23 Oct., 1852, | | | | 5,799,000 | 487,800 | 717,600 | 979,600 | 830,500 | 649,200 | 9,463,300 | 775,200 | | | 29,400 | | 804,600 | 10,268,300 | 137.13 | 29,840 |
| Nov. 3 | Tartar, | 575 | New York | 237,900 | 29,500 | 37,500 | 33,100 | 56,600 | 34,300 | 428,900 | 81,100 | | | | | 81,100 | 510,000 | | 1,000 |
| ,, 5 | Kate Hayes, | 750 | New York | 314,900 | 28,900 | 79,000 | 63,600 | 76,500 | 41,900 | 604,800 | | | | | | | 604,800 | | |
| ,, 5 | Antelope, | 507 | New York | 275,700 | 57,100 | 45,500 | 41,700 | 59,800 | 35,600 | 515,400 | 20,200 | | | | | 20,200 | 535,600 | 4.00 | 1,000 |
| ,, 8 | Nestorian, | 695 | New York | 370,800 | 53,100 | 122,100 | 75,100 | 72,400 | 53,000 | 746,500 | 56,800 | | | 20,100 | | 76,900 | 823,400 | | |
| ,, 8 | Shooting Star, | 903 | New York | 329,500 | 27,600 | 82,900 | 108,200 | 48,600 | 14,400 | 611,200 | 76,500 | | | | | 76,500 | 687,700 | 38.00 | 330 |
| ,, 18 | Audubon, | 531 | New York | 242,600 | 31,200 | 71,400 | 81,600 | 41,300 | 34,700 | 502,800 | 36,900 | | | 32,700 | | 69,600 | 572,400 | | |
| ,, 22 | Argonaut, | 575 | New York | 239,000 | 37,400 | 66,400 | 40,100 | 34,000 | 23,900 | 440,800 | 164,500 | | | 106,500 | | 271,000 | 711,800 | | |
| ,, 23 | Horsburgh, | 540 | New York | 420,900 | 8,400 | 60,500 | 78,600 | 40,000 | 15,800 | 624,200 | 62,700 | | | | | 62,700 | 686,900 | | 800 |

### EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

| Sailed | Ship's Name | Tons | For | Congou | Souchong | Sorts | Pekoe | Total Black | Twankay | Hyson Skin | Hyson | Young Hyson | Gunpowder | Imperial | Total Green | Grand Total Pounds | Silk Bales | Silk Piece Goods | Nankeens |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 27 | Mohawk, | 442 | Sydney viâ Manila, | | | | | | | | | | | | | 88,300 | | | |
| Sep. 13 | Ararat, | 299 | Sydney | | | | | | | | | | | | | 253,020 | | | |
| ,, 25 | Frances Barclay, | 240 | Geelong | | | | | | | | | | | | | 175,139 | | | |
| Oct. 5 | Reindeer, | 161 | Australia | | | | | | | | | | | | | 82,273 | | | |
| ,, 19 | Countess of Derby, | 328 | Sydney | | | | | | | | | | | | | 323,000 | | | |
| Nov. 1 | Aurora, | 386 | Port Philip | | | | | | | | | | | | | 275,211 | | | |
| ,, 2 | Berenice, | 332 | Sydney | | | | | | | | | | | | | 288,956 | | | |
| ,, 4 | Whampoa, | 376 | Sydney | | | | | | | | | | | | | 275,000 | | | |
| ,, 16 | Duilius, | 328 | Sydney | | | | | | | | | | | | | 336,410 | | | |
| ,, 24 | Sea Queen, | 413 | Port Philip | | | | | | | | | | | | | 332,356 | | | |
| ,, 25 | Acis, | 114 | Hobart Town | | | | | | | | | | | | | 88,000 | | | |

### EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE COASTWISE, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

| Sailed | Ship's Name. | Tons | For | Congou | Souchong | Sorts | Pekoe | Total Black | Twankay | Hyson Skin | Hyson | Young Hyson | Gun-powder | Imperial | Total Green | Grand Total | Silk Bales | Silk Piece Goods. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 18 | Lady Mary Wood, | 650 | Hongkong | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 672 | 14 cases |
| Aug. 19 | Audax, | 150 | Hongkong | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 22 | |
| Sep. 13 | Time, | 94 | Woosung | | | | | | | | | | | | | 65,264 | | |
| ,, 17 | Spec, | 105 | Woosung | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20,461 | | |
| ,, 11 | Lady Mary Wood, | 650 | Hongkong | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 252 | 15 cases |
| Nov. 4 | Lady Mary Wood, | 650 | Hongkong | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 300 | |


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